WALLACK'S THEATER.
VINO, at 8, RORN TO GOOD LUCK-HANDY
an Brybart Miss Ross Cooke, Messex, Geo. Holland,
T. Elescold, Leonard, Pope, Graham, Ward, Cachin,
On, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Carman, Miss Barrett, Mrs.

THIS EVENING, at S. Ballet of THE VIVANDIERE—The Fationdine of THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE MARTINETTHE TOB RAYS, Cabriel Francis, Antoine, Young America, Signoria Papita, Mons. Van Hamme. Young America on the Three Flying Trapezs.

THIS EVENING, at H-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, Mrs. John

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS: Miss Helen Vestorm, Mr. J. A. Heene.

THIS EVENING, at 8-THE FEMALE DETECTIVE-JACK EQUISSON AND HIS MONKEY: Miss Family Herring, Mr. G. L.

THIS AFTERNOON of 2, and THIS EVENING at 72, UNCLE
TIGHS CAUN.—Mrs. C. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor, Mrs. W. L.
Jonison, Muses Junie Cleaver, Relies, Schell, Lebrun, Mears,
W. L. Jackson, H. E. Johnston, Haviland,
Gridge, M. Anderson, Wilder, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

THE EVENING THEODORE THOMAS'S FIRST ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

THIS EVENDING, AVID, BALLARS, COMPALACTS, FARCES, BUBLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, BUETS, etc.—THE FE-NIAN RAUGERS—DONT STOOT—ANNA MARIA JONES—REVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO DAY and Talls E. ENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

NEW FRENCH THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8, the Employ Comic Opera, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA Miss Results, Miss. See Jolds Harrison, Mrs. Mozart, Blasses, Seguin, Pesses, Koleman, Castle, Elchberg.

UNION GOURSE, Long Island.
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pontains nothing injurious; has No Equal as a high Bressing,
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ASTONISHING.—Thomas Cohen of No. 92 North Birthen, Williamsburgh, who had the rheumatian for 13 years and as walked on crutches for six months, has been restored to perfect saith by a few does of METCLEY'S GREAT MEYEMSTER REGISTRATED. The willing to confirm this statement on oath, if required.

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We have frequently heard Mothers say they would and he without Mrs. Winslow's Scotning Symup, from the birth of he child ustil it had finished with the teething slege, on any conderation whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colle pains, a det sleep, and its percots unbroken rest at night. Thirty-five cents s bottle.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1966.

To Correspondents. No notice on betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whetever's intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar-

anty for his good faith. ers for this office should be addressed to "The TRIS UNE," New-York.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS. By the arrival of the Allemania at this port and the liberman off Father Point we have five days later news

om Europe.
Austria has at length accepted the Conference, which

Austria has at length accepted the Conference, which was expected to meet shortly. No official announcement has yet been made concerting the programme of the Conference, except that it was to embrace the questions of Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein and the reform of the German Confederation. The Federal Diet of Frankfort has received an invitation, and would also send a representative.

The Emperor, on the Danubian Principalities, had declared the election of Prince Charles, contrary to the treaty of 1856, but had refused to order a military occupation of the Principalities. The Turkish Government had announced its intention to march at once troops into the Principalities, but subsequently changed its design.

The House of Commons in England had began the discussion of the Reform bill. On the motion for going into Committee on the bill, Sir R. Knightley moved that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. The Government opposed the motion, but were besten by a majority of 16—248 to 238. Mr. Gladstone gave Sir R. Knightley to understand that while the Government would be prepared to give a dispassionate consideration to "the clauses which the honorable baronet had, no doubt, prepared," they "could not delay or endanger the bill to meet his views.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge Cardozo of the Court of Common Pleas has granted an injunction, returnable next Wednesday, in favor of Paul Falk against the Commissioners of Excise. Mr. Falk is a maker and seller of lager beer, and in his affidavit, on which the order to show cause was granted, he avers that he is advised by counsel that the recent act of the Legislature, so far as it prohibits the sale of lager beer on Sunday, is unconstitutional. The action has been commenced mainly for the purpose of testing that question.

question.

Mr. Charles F. Rich, member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Hudson Co., N. J., who has been indicted by the Mercer County Grand Jury, for alleged bribery and corruption in obtaining the passage of bills at the recent session, has published a card, asking for a suspension of public opinion in the case until such time as he can obtain a hearing, and is confident that he will be able to establish his activities content in the nature.

Commissioner Betts on Saturday had before him the case of the Atlantic Insurance Company against Henry J. Morris. The charge is that Morris, who was captain of the brig D. Albertz, barratrously wrecked that vessel on Long Island. The matter was put over until to-merrow. Long Island. The matter was put over until to-morrow.

Gen. Dix has addressed a letter to Mr. Louis Bulewski expressing his cordial sympathy with the friends of republican principles in Europe, and congratulating them upon the anspicious tokens which are to be discerned in the present aspect of affairs.

Two more cases of cholera in this city have occurred since Saturday morning, one in Hester-st, and one in West Twentieth-st. The first proved fail, the second, owing to prompt and vigorous treatment, will probably not become so.

Superintendent Kennedy of the Metropolitan Police has issued an order to his force instructing them to arrest all persons whom they find to have dangerous weapons in their possession, that practice being a felony in the eye of

the faw.

Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson and others met at the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-st., Saturday evening, and took measures to organize a political party, which they propose to call the "United States Democracy."

Dr. Mary E. Walker was again arrested on Saturday for appearing in the Bioomer costume. She was locked up, but after several hours was liberated on \$500 sureties to keep the peace for one year.

The case of the United States against Eber B. Ward to recover \$45,000, alleged to be due on an importation of rational ron, is before the United States Court at Detroit, Judges Swayme and Wilkins.

The Spanish steam frigate Isabella is Cattolica, from Havana, with Governor-General Dulce and suits on board, arrived at this port on Sunday. The distinguished party

Covert, the murderer of the Roosa family in Ohio, has

Birst degree.

Gold was very firm all day Saturday, opening at 1392, seeing at 140, closing at 1394. The shipment of specie was \$2.202, 207. The total shipment for the week from this port as \$4,020,736; or, including the Boston shipment on Wednesday, \$6,843,733. The Propontia from Philadelphia, took \$25,000. Government bonds were dull, with small transactions at full rates. Money is very easy, and large balances are offered at 5 per cent. The street rate continues at 6 per cent on small lots, but no smouts could be loaned at that rate. Freights are dull. The rates for prime paper range at 5264 per cent. Foreign exchange closed dull or the steamer.

CONGRESS.

JUNE 9.- The Senate was not in session. In the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, containing a statement of the mileage paid senstors and Representatives in the last Congress. No business was in order except debate in Committee of the

We ask attention to the statement transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House on Saturday concerning the salary and mileage paid members of the last Congress. Here are the official figures of the enormous drafts made by certain members on the money of the people, and they prove so conclusively the scandalous absurdity of the whole system that we wonder where can be found a member of Congress audacious enough to stand up and defend this swindle. They have always been too shrewd for that, but they keep the machinery going by dodging the yeas and nays, and covering up responsibilities that no member would dare a sume in the face of his constituents. Are we never to have this business overhauled and re-

On the second page of this morning's paper will be found Literary Items; on the seventh, a complete and careful statement in respect to the Crops of 1868; Law Intelligence, including a case of much interest to insurers; two letters from Boston concerning the Social Science Convention in that city, with copious details in respect to the Reformatories of Europe and of New-York; and other items of news.

It is reported from Washington that a number of well-known gentlemen stand ready to give bail for Jefferson Davis in any required amount, but that the Government are disposed to release him, if at all, upon his parole.

ANOTHER EXCISE SUNDAY.

Another Sunday of comparative rest and order has added evidence to the value and efficacy of the Excise Law. We are aware that one brewer of evil beer, more daring than his fellows, succeeded in disturbing the temperance of one section of the city, and keeping in town a portion of the riotous spirits who every Sunday render to protect themselves by wholesome excise laws. The task was given to this enterprising publican to prove, by virtue of a drunken verdict, and under cover of an injunction restraining the Excise Commissioners, that beer is not intoxicating. If beer has no influence which can be felt by common drinkers and from that to brandy, and perhaps that step is what hullabaloo of an orgic might have been heard them should not be enforced, but held in susyesterday in the place where Sanday received pense over them. These men-mainly of the low-sible for their mischief; they are responsible for the

traffic of impure liquor, and grown fat with a brutal health and bloated prosperity on the spoils of pretty waiter-girls, seeks to rob the seventh day of its

disputed license under the old disgraceful law, priv- public safety. ileging the brewer in question to sell beer to July of this year. This triumph, too easily won, was advertised by the lucky money-maker in the German papers. Consequently, there was a rush of Germans to the brewery on Sunday. The Germans were no better off for drinking, but the brewer made riches. We trust that the next move made by the opponents of intemperance and disorder, will be to apply chemical as well as legal tests to the adulterated and unwholesome liquors sold in the city. If there is any beer sold in the city which is a pure and not deleterious to health, we should like to know it. We should further like to know how much of the spirituous liquors commonly sold in the city is fit to be taken even as a medicine.

We observe with satisfaction that the Excise Commissioners have received \$785,000 for licenses, having disposed of 6,300 applications. Payment for licenses will be disallowed after the 16th, when the law will be enforced with greater strictness than ever. The total receipts from licenses in the Metropolitan District will amount to no less than \$1,200,000, while the expense of the Commission is not more than \$10,000. A law which decreases the general debt at this rate, and which keeps and takes from the pocket of the rum-seller enough to save the drinker from the poorhouse and relieve the citizens from the weightfof taxes, cannot be unpopular with those whose opinion is of weight. Let us support it by a public opinion strong enough to give new courage to those charged with its enforcement, and irresistible enough to overawe the defiant lawlessness that mocks it sobriety and good

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

We have at length from Vienna the official announcement that the Austrian Government has declared its readiness to take part in the proposed Conference, and that thus the last doubt as to its assembling has been removed. The Paris Moniteur further informs us that its sessions will his entire innocence in the matter.

The Ferian war turned out to have been a fizzle. The invasion of Canada has been abandoned, and thousands of dehaded Irishmen are at Buffalo, Malones St. Albans and elsewhere, awaiting transportation to their homes in the United States. A large party, said to number 1,50%, appear to have reached Boston already; also others at Albany and elsewhere. The trial of the Fenians at Malone will probably go forward to-day.

It seems certain that the present system of "sounding" car-wheels, by striking them with a hammer, is of no account whatever in the determination of their strength or freedom from flaws. The secident on the Pennsylvania Central road, Friday evening, took place scarcely three minutes after the broken wheel had been "sounded" at Galitzin.

Commissioner Betts on Salurday had before him to

the prospects of the success of the Conference. The Moniteur has recently published an artiele denying any intention on the part of the Government of France to extend its frontiers the article has had a considerable influence upon the Paris money market. But its effect was at once neutralized by a report from the French Minister of War to the Emperor, proposing modifications in the ninety-eight fortified towns. The opinion is almost general that the Conference will soon see the impossibility of harmonizing the conflicting views of the different Powers.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: What would be the value of all productions if one man owned all the Capital, and all others were this slaves, subsisting upon the mere necessaries of life? On the contrary, does not the most general distribution increase values? Is not vast wealth, in the hands of a few individuals, a detriment to a people as a whole? Is it destrable to a people in the aggregate to cheapen the price of labor? Amos Srons.

Answer.-Labor is force applied to production; labor. It is wrong to make or hold any person a slave, because a slave is deterred from practicing At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Deane's Woolen Mills, and James Monach, jr., & Co.'s print-works were destroyed at a loss of \$300,000. and his children. It is not necessarily the most gendesirable and beneficent. If it could be provided by law that all the property in the world should be equally divided every week, month, year, or decade, the result would be universal destitution and misery, because of the inevitable discouragement to production and to saving. All that the law can beneficently do, is to secure to every one his full earnings, and

thus incite to industry, economy, and thrift. Wealth, much or little, in the hands of many or few individuals, is a blessing or a curse according as it is well or ill used. Such men as Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, Peter Ceoper, and Ezra Cornell, do great good with vast wealth; while many who are not worth \$5 on earth do great harm with the little they have, by getting drunk and abusing their families and others. It is not the amount but the use of a man's wealth that renders it a curse or a blessing.

We know no way in which labor can be cheapened but by freducing the proportion of demand to supply. If many want, while few are wanted, to work for wages, Labor must be a drug in the market; while every one who, through industry and economy, ceases to be a competitor for wages and becomes in stead an employer of labor, benefits thereby the whole class of workers for hire. Let us all, then, try to earn and save so that, by becoming a capitalist, in however humble a sphere, each may cease to depress Labor by competing for wages, and become its benefactor by increasing the demand for its services .- [Ed,

WORDS ARE DOLLARS.

Massachusetts has just lost a sum estimated at two million of dollars by the omission of a few words in a recent statute. At the last session of the Legislature a statute was [passed, fafter a long debate, which largely increased the penalties for violations of the prohibitory liquor law. It contained a clause which repealed all previous statutes on the subject; but it affect cases already before the courts for violations of of Indiana, Colonel of "The Sons of Liberty," the then existing law.

There was a very large number of convictions under the old law awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, on a technical point. There was not much doubt that these cases would have been decided in favor of the prosecution, and that thereby a revenue of fines. amounting in all to perhaps \$2,000,000, would have been transferred from the foul vaults of the rumseller to the cleanly coffers of the Commonwealth. But, inasmuch as the convictions were had under the old law, which the new bill repealed, and as to have fined them under the recent act would have been to inflict an ex post facto penalty, and, therefore, would have been plainly unconstitutional, uncomfortable all those neighboring places which fail the criminals have escaped all punishment under the usual rules of legal interpretation. Nor is this the only loss. These convictions were obtained only after ardnous efforts on the part of the State Constabulary, who, appointed by the Commonwealth, and uninfluenced by local interests, have zealously endeavored to enforce the Prohibitory accustomed sots, then more exciting spirits must have law, which the municipal police never even atbeen at work among the brewer's shades yesterday. | tempted to do. Their zeal and work has gone When beer is not intoxicating, there is but a step | for nothing. Worse still, large numbers of liquordealers were recently induced to close their dens Mr. Swiveller would call a staggerer. The shout and on condition that the convictions obtained against and who know that they are retailing falsehoods and

an unholy re-dedication to the money-making spirit est class of dealers-emboldened by the recent deof the rum-seller, who, rich and over-rich on six days' cision, have renewed their traffic with greater assurance than ever, and with the usual results.

The Constable of the Commonwealth, however, is not daunted by the recent decision, but announces sanctity, and the people of the hard-carned benefit of his determination, "if the Government lose one case, to prosecute two in addition, and thus recover all The power by which the peace of Sunday has been lost." This is the true spirit in which to meet a broken, dates from a small-beer decision recognizing a temporary triumph of the worst enemies of order and

> COLORED SCHOOLS. There is a great fecundity of paragraphs anent persons of color, about this time, in the newspapers.

> Philosophers of the impetuous species, accustomed to

settle the most vexatious problems with lightning expedition, by their pet formula of "D-the Niggers!" will be exasperated to hear that the objects of their objurgation, with a prudence worthy of a whiter skin, are taking the most rational and at the same time the most simple precautions against a fiery eternity, by experiencing religion in large numbers in Virginia. It is a little remarkable that those who deny the dignity, because they shrink from conceding to the Black the vulgarest privileges of humanity, do not see that it is a great waste of good swearing to damn a being who has no soul to be damned. On the other hand, we can confidently affirm that we have never heard of a religious revival among the hogs or the horses, nor are there any missionaries sent to convert the chimpanzees. New-Haven is an exceedingly learned place, and has a Board of Education, every member of which, we dare say, will be rejoiced to learn that the Black beings down in Virginia are experiencing religion; and yet this same Board cannot make up its mind to permit White and Colored children to attend the same school. They have the same soul, the same brains, the same necessity of education, but they must not be guided by the same pedagogue, nor must they study under the same roofthough we suppose that even New-Haven theology will not deny that after the same death they will go to the same heaven, or the same "other place." The wicked and cruel sophistry which defends separate schools never found a footing in Massachusetts, and some other States, at all, although "colored schools" were here and there established by the towns. So long as it lingers in Connecticut, and betrays Boards of Education into making an irreligious, invidious, and discouraging distinction, we must not be surprised to find the late Slave States carefully nursing the relics of barbarism, and pleading the example of a Northern State as an extenuation of their heathenism. Nor are matters much better elsewhere. In Williamsburgh, lately, the White children of the Gothic M. E. Church refused to walk in procession behind the children of a Colored school-which was certainly Gothic indeed. What kind of practical Christianity can you hope for in your White children, when you fill their young hearts with pride, self-sufficiency, and arrogance, and then expect to save their souls by making them commit agreat number of Bible verses to memory ! If it was a sacrifice for them to walk behind, are not such sacrifices wholesome ! Isn't humility worth inculcating ! Ish't self-denial a virtue ? Pray, for what do they attend Sunday School, if it be not to learn these elementary principles of religion ! And by special treaties with Italy and Prussia, and yet, when a good chance comes for a practical exemplification of the very simplest of morals, the young sinners, full of the oldest kind of Adam, rebel, turn up their juvenile noses at the poor and the persecuted, and, with a curious sping of adult dignity, loftily withdraw. It would be droll, if it were not discouraging. Why, they seem to have rather a purer notion of democracy in Tennessee than in either New-Haven or New-Jersey; for in that State they have legalized slave marriages, and made all persons, of whatever color, equal before the law. wish the fastidious educators of New-Haven would, in the race of regeneration, try to catch up with the late slaveholders of Tennessee. We selemnly assure them that, considering their superior advantages, they are disgracefully in the rear. We thought that there had been some improvement in those regions since the days of Attorney Judson and Prudeace Crandall; but the action of the New-Haven Board is about eight Capital is the reserved, unconsumed fruits of such centuries behind the age, and can only result in social trouble if persisted in. MILLIGAN AT BLUFFTON.

Proverbialists talk of the likeness of two peas, but two peas are wildly dissimilar when contrasted with the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches.

ENGLISH OPERA—PRENCH THATEM.

The Dectr of Aleantary of the Dectr of Aleantary will be repeated this evening, after which it will have to be temperated with the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches.

ENGLISH OPERA—PRENCH THATEM.

The Dectr of Aleantary will be repeated this evening, after which it will have to be temperated with the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches.

OF Balfes very popular and charming opera. The Rose of make good for a race freedom proferred as the price of aid, and awarded as the due of loyalty, deserves our unqualified aperal but the most just distribution of property that is
the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches. of Balfe's very popular and charming opera. "The Rose of
the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches. of Balfe's very popular and charming opera. "The Rose of
the photographic identity of two Copperhead speeches."
Though one star may differ from another star in glory. Castile." This opera will be produced on Wednesday evening Though one star may differ from another star in glory, yet both are glorious, and so, though one disloyal speech may differ from another in ignominy, yet both are ignominious. The truth is, a so-called "Democrat," sore as to his head and sour as to his heart, with a great appetite for political profits, and a small aptitude for the present emergencies of political service, can do nothing else as well as he can find fault with the doings of others. They all play, these out-at-the-elbows political performers, upon a single | tast time. snarling string. While they cannot be too sharp upon New-Engl ad, they lavish all their elaborate suavity of phrases upon South Carolina. They keep their censure for home consumption, and lash their friends and neighbors as if these were the conspirators and the Rebels. Men of threadbare phrases and of moldy platitudes, like Col. L. P. Milligan of Indiana, really believe in their inmost hearts, if hearts they may be considered to have, that the Secessionists are the gennine martyrs. Milligan, who came very near being hung by a military tribunal for treason to his own State, is just out of the Ohio Penitentiary on bail. His fellow-creatures in Bluffton gave him a reception, with a plenty of brass-band and blank-cartridge enthusiasm-one of those ovations which always, upon being reduced to their final elements, yield only bad whisky with a trace of tobacco. In his oration of grateful acknowledgment, Milligan militated, not without glory, against the Puritans-which, considering that they have all been dead for about two centuries and a half, Milligan put himself into small jeopardy by doing. This is a favorite device. With nothing else to say, which it would be prudent to say, it is always in order in a Copperhead Convention to cast foul scorn upon Plymouth Rock. Milligan followed the rule. Poets have praised the Puritans, and historians have enlogized them, and painters have depicted their advent; millions of honest folk hold neglected to provide that this enactment should not | their memory in grateful admiration; but Milligan despises them-John Alden, and Elder Brewster, and Miles Standish-he holds them all in an equal abhorrence. With a ferocity quite remarkable in a Western man, he abuses them for killing the Indians. With a theological insight not to have been looked for in a Colonel, he affirms that their hearts were desperately wicked. Then Milligan, greatly to the delight of Bluffton, assaulted Boston for boasting of "a higher civilization than common Christians can aspire to." In that city, as he affirmed, "successful erime is made the standard of respectability.' "There," he said, "people are educated to villainy -there villainy is most respected." From that Sodom "annual supplies of schoolmasters, preachers,

lawyers, and bankers are sent to plunder the people. And so with a frightfully brutal allusion to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, Milligan passed to the consideration of other topics. There are more Milligans than one in the country, we regret to say. They are the spawn of popular ignorance, and it is upon the popular ignorance that they feed. It is true that there are men here in New York who talk the same lingo, and mouth the same misrepresentations, and travesty history in the spirit

of attorneys-at-law grappling with a desperate case,

misleading the popular mind. These men are respondent

that he is really speaking the truth. Mr. Calhoun, we regret to aver, was the grand ancestor of this brood of blackguards. He set the fashion of sneering at the Puritans, and it has been kept up, with spirit if not with vigor, ever since. It was a fine thing for a Patriarch, perspiring from his exertions at the whipping-post, to aver that the Puritans were also slavewhippers, though the reason why he should like them the less for that was not so apparent. To prove that the Puritans hauged the Quakers was held to be the end of controversy by those who were always ready and eager to hang Abolitionists. To recount the story of Salem witchcraft was esteemed a perfect defense of property in man, and New-Englanders were held to be in equity estopped from protesting against modern cruelties, because their great-great-grandfathers were bigoted, superstitious, and intolerant. Yet, no doubt, in Mr. Calhoun's opinion, the slaveholding of Massachusetts was the brightest feature in her early history. He had no particular respect for Quakers. He had no particular sympathy for witches. Yet to be able to say that the New-England of 1620 was behind the New-England of 1820 in all that appertains to civil justice was thought by Mr. Calhoun to be a rare privilege and a rejoinder to which there could be no response! Yet it was after this fashion that Mr. Calhoun, himself a man of New-England education, besotted the intellects and betrayed the judgment of thousands of his disciples, man-owners, and the jackals of man-owners, until it became the established usage to assume in Congress, in convocations, and even, we are ashamed to say, in religious conventions, that all the crimes of the South, in 1860, were at least palliated by the crimes of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay in 1630.

What Bluffton may think of Boston may be of very little consequence; but when many of these loosetongued Milligans are striving to create sectional jealousies, there being already at the West some tendency in that direction, it is well to show how utterly empty and untrue is the Milligan style of declamation. It only proves what everybody might have known before, that there are bad men even in the loyal States, and that a few decided Union reverses might have exposed us to all the perils of treason and insurrection at our own doors. It is the hope and desire of Milligan, as expressed in his speech, that what he calls "The Democratic Party" may "again came into power." He tells his Bluffton neighbors that the Government is robbing them to enrich New-England. He tells them that political power "is in the hands of a privileged oligarchy." He is indignant that Indiana should be taxed to pay the interest on national securities held by bloated Bostonians and New-Yorkers. That is, he appeals to pockets and passions and prejudices-he is serving the ends of disaffection, and when "the Democratic party" gets once more into power he expects to reap the full harvest of confiscation and repudiation.

The World inveighs against the inequality of repreentation in Connecticut, where some towns with hardly 200 voters have two representatives, while Bridgeport, with 2,500 voters, has but one. It says:

"This inequality of representation grows out of the recognition of the right of every town to at least one representative—a provision made years ago in the Constitution, when there was no thought of carving and cutting many small towns out of one large one. It is this "Gerrymandering' that gives the Badica's their preponderance in the Legislature, and it has just enabled them to elect a Radical United States Senator in opposition to the wishes of the wealth and business population of the largest towns, which cannot be said to be represented by such a Senator as O. S. Ferry."

As a clear majority, not received the towns and

-As a clear majority, not merely of the towns and epresentatives, but of the legal voters of the State, iumphed in Gen. Ferry's election, what more would you have? Isn't it odd to hear complaints that wealth" is not adequately represented from that

The Daily Sun, published at Columbus, Ga., says: The Daily Sun, published at Columbus, Ga., says:

"As Gens. Steedman and Fillerton journey Seuth in
the progress of their mission, the school-masters and
school-marms fly Northward. The stampede has been
initiated in Georgia by the hasty flight of the little
flock of educational missionaries which has reasted for
a while under the patronage and protection of the Eureau at
Milledgeville, and it is probable that a July sun will not shine
on a single wild goose or Yankee podagegue for Freedmen from
the Petomac to the Rio Grande."

—We presume this is intended as complimentary to
the Provident's Compulsionary.

the President's Commissioners.

ENGLISH OPERA-FRENCH THRATER.

next, with a strong cast, introducing among other artists, Mr. S. C. Campbell, who has not yet appeared in the ranks of this company. "The Rece of Castale" was very popular abroad, and we have no doubt that it will prove very attractive here. As the last appearance, for the present, of the Doctor of Alcantara, will take place this evening, we advise all who have not previously heard it, to avail themselves of the opporunity effered. The plot is rich in humor, and the music is charming in its graceful melodious flow. It will be given at he Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, for the it would not do now to go back on those

CONCERTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. BULLMAN. We are happy to say, that the concerts given at Irving Hall on Saturday afternoon and evening, were very brilliantly attended. The volunteers on this oceasion comised nearly all the principal artists of the operatic companies talent superior to any ever brought together at one time in this country. There were 15 or 16 artists, beside the orchestra and chorus, and the conductors, Maretrek, Bergmann, Abelle, and Sarti. There were fewer disappointments than is usual at volunteer concerts, the place of Mime, D'Angri

oring ably supplied by Signer Bellini.

All the artists were very cordially received by the public, and the encores were numerous and unanimous. Miss Kel logg's appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic reception we have seen accorded to any artist for many years, and it was gratifying to witness so cordial agreeting of a native artist amid so much foreign talent, which it is the fashion ever to exalt. Her rendition of a lovely ballad, by Wallace, was the occasion of a double encore, well merited and cordially given. Mr. Marctack was also received with lond and continued plaudits.

All the artists exerted themselves to the best effect on this

occasion, and we have rarely heard a performance where the excellence was more general, and they satisfaction more complete. We understand that the result in a pecuniary point of view was highly antisfactory, proving the sympathy of the public with the occasion, and the estimation in which the recipient of the bouefit is held.

PUBLIC GARDEN MUSIC.

The proprietors of Terrace Garden, situated between Fifty-eight and Fifty-ninth sts., on Third-ave., have engaged the services of Mr. Thee, Thomas and his orchestra, to give an instrumental concert every evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The selections will comprise all the finest and most popular music suited to concerts of this class, and in vogue in the celebrated gardens in Germany. There will be a constant succession of noveliles, and we need hardly say, that with such an orchestra as Mr. Thomas has under his direction, the performance will be admirable in every respect. The first concert will take place to-night. The Saturday afternoon concerts at the same place will consist of the very finest orches tral music known, and will be, literally, a Philharmonic pro-

The Theaters.

Mr. John Brougham, at the Winter Garden, likewise offers Hibernian attraction. He will play Felix O' Callawise ones into night, in "His Last Legs"—a performance that we have often praised. His own councily of "Flies in the Web", will also be presented, and will be the chief feature of the re presentation. "Pocahontas" is in preparation, and will not ar be deferred. It is not easy to keep track of the Kaleidescopic

entertainment which is nightly offered at Nilho's Garden. The bill is changed each evening. To night "The Magic Trumpet" and "The Vivoudiere" will be produced, and to-morrow night "Kim-Ka" and "Robert Macaire." Signorita Peplia will dance n each occasion, and is one of the lightest specimens of the light fantastic toe" we ever chanced to behold. Little Young rica, also, the brave and agile performer on the trapezean infernal machine, which seems to have been invented for he purpose of shattering the nervous systems of the periodwill participate in each performance, and there will be a mati-

"Our Matual Priend" will be represented every sht at the Clympa

Mr. Barnum has relented, and a grief-loving public !

may behold the sorrows and the apotheosis of Little Eva for one week more, both afternoon and evening, in " Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Museum. Mrs. Howard's Topsy should be seen

by every appreciative student of art. There will be a performance at the French Theater to-morrow evening, consisting of "Le Violoneux," "La Veuvo aux Camelia," and "Les Femme qui Pleurant." Monsieur and Madame Fleury will make their first appearance on that

An entirely new programme of Ethiopian minstrelsy is offered to-night by Christy's Minstreis. It comprises the following acts: "The Fenian Raiders-Don't Shoot;" "Anna Maria Jones;" "Every One for Himself;" and "Never Too

Late to Mend." "The Female Detective," in which Miss Fanny Herring will personate six characters, and "Jack Robins and His Monkey," are announced for representation at the Old Bowery. Miss Herring will take a benefit next Friday

Miss Helen Western's engagement at the Broadway

Theater is still progressing. "Oliver Twist" is announced The play is well-known to be a strong one, and Miss Western will doubtless find in it many opportunities for the display of her robust style of acting. There will be a matine on Sain The Worrell Sisters and young Nicolo appear night-

ly, and at a Wednesday maticée, at Wood's Theater. A new extravaganza is announced, of a mythological character, called 'The Three Sisters."

Edwin Booth's success at the Walnut-st. Theater in Philadelphia was not excelled by his New-York triumph. He has played forty nights to the largest and most brillian. andlences, and his popularity is increasing. We note this fact as evidence of the advancement of the American stage, for Edwin Booth appeals only to the higher classes of theater. goers, and it is by the intellectual and refined that he is sustained. This engagement is literally unprecedented in success by any ever played in Philadelphia, even if we go back to the days of Edmund Kean, Cooke and the elder Booth.

A Convention of Soldiers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BOYS STAND BY CONGRESS. A convention of soldiers, numbering about 500 dele-gates, representing the 250,000 surrivors of the Pennsytvania regiments, was held in the Academy of Music in Pittsburgh, on last Tuesday. Gen. Joshua T. Owen of Philadelphia, a War Democrat, presided, and upon taking the chair, among other good things, said:

the chair, among other good things, said:

Fellow-addiers, who, by concert of action in the field, saved the Government and preserved the proof bunner under which you fought, what do you propose to do? Not o revolutionize parties or introduce any new doctrines, but simply to determine that the institutions of the country shall be as permanently established, and the truits of the war so thoroughly gathered, and the principles involved by contest of arms be incorporated into our statues that peace shall be as lasting as our victory is complete. The politicians are somewhat excited as to what we may do; but they need have no fear if they are true to principles and to the traditions of our Government; but if they are false, they will find we are combined against them.

He counseled the soldiers to be faithful to the principles they had established amid great sufferings, and to the men who had sustained them and the Government, while they were in the field, to stand united and firm now, as they stood under the old flag on the hills of Gettysburg Col. Keatly of Blair County made a speech on the " Boys

in Blue"; "a name, the memory of which will make trai-tors shudder in all time to come." The Colonel thought, as we had an American Tribune, we should also have a prætorian guard, that would see to it that " if treason is to be made odious, it shall not be by rewarding traitors." Gen. Brisbin, of the Regular Army, said:

He was glad that the Pennsylvants acidiers had taken the steps to organize to protect the liberies of the country, and that they will oppose all who are not for the country. The men who carried the fing are the proper protectors of the country, and when they cast their ballots unitedly the justified will be a foregone conclusion.

The speeches during the day were all of the same characters and surrained the efform of Country and Syrtained the efform of Country and Syrtained the efform of Country to the country. ter, and sustained the efforts of Congress to protect loyal men without distinction of race or color. A permanent organization was effected, entitled the " National Union of

the Boys in Blue." In the evening session, Gen. Fisher of Laneaster, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which consisted of Delegates from each Senatorial District in the State, reported a declaration of principles that was unanimously adopted. Among the articles were the following:

adopted. Among the articles were the following:

Third. That it is contrary to public policy and subversive of
the great principles won by our patriotic blood to permit any
men to hold office of honor or profit under the General Government who, by word or deed, embarrassed the Union armies,
or cast edium on the cause for which they fought.

Fasth. That the solidiers of Pennsylvania should organize in
their respective counties, to take core that the triumph of the
army be not fruitless, and the results of our first endeavors
remain ungathered by concessions of any material points in
issue in our struggle to the defended party, or by yielding advantages fairly wen; and we propose the following platform
us a hasis of organization.!

Fifth That such treatment should be accorded to the defested foe as the most chivalric magnatimity requires; but
without yielding a principle compromising the rights, or,
above all, deserting an ally.

Sinh: That such and so many quarantees shall be demanded
from the South and nearporated in the National Constitution
as are necessary to prevent the recurrence of the rebellion; so
to scarse justice and freedom to all men of all classes, conditions and colors, and quard the National faith from violation.

Secreta: That the Rebels counts not to be precipitated into
power before such guarantees wave been obtained, and that accordingly Congress, to which rightily pertain all questions
of reconstruction, is to be cordially sustained in their demand
for such guarantees.

Finterthis: That the legislation whereby Congress at-

Col. T. M. Bayne offered the following as the minoriy report of the committee:

Resolved. That the loyal majority in Congress deserves our realitude. That radical evils require radical remedies, and that the Nation should take no step beckward in its march to be grand destiny that surely awaits unfaitering, persistent deserms to the cause of equal freedom.

Col. Beyne prepared his resolution with a speech in thigh he said. A Saldian worst inhalated to the

which he said: "Soldiers were indebted to the loyal members of Congress during the war for support, and members for Andy Johnson or any other man," After a spirited discussion the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote and amid great applause, An Executive Committee was appointed with members

in all parts of the State, instructed to urge the soldiers in every county and district to organize for the Fall campaign, and to support only those men who remained true, through all the Nation's trials, to the Union and its de-

MEXICO.

Confederate Colonies Captured by the Liberals Meeting of French Officers-They Refuse to Take Service in the Foreign Legion.

Take Service in the Fereigu Legion.

New Oblights, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

There have been two Vera Cruz arrivals, with dates to the 3d of June. The Laberals had advanced and captured 25 Confederate colonies. The Laberals were led by a New-Orleans creole. The captured were held for \$10,000 ransom. The Laberals claim that Maximillan was without authority to grant lands. The French have promised assistance, but the printeners have been held already 18 days. The Mexican Minister to-day received news from the City of Mexico, from which it appears that Gen. Bacaine assembled all the French officers in that city and informed them that Napoleon had decided to withdraw the French army from Mexico; but at the same time he would grant leave to any officer who would like to take service under Maximilian in the Foreign Legion to do so. He stated they would be promoted to the next rank. It is said the officers had a consultation and decided to decime this overture. The Austrians were defeated in the battle at a town in the State of Caxaca.

Mr. A. Maresedad, a young brother of the Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, was arrested and agent on feed from the City of Mexico to Queretaro, with a

town in the State of Oaxica.

Mr. A. Mareschal, a young brother of the Secretary of
the Mexican Legation at Washington, was arrested and
sent on foot from the City of Mexico to Queretaro, with a
file of soldiers. He was handcuffed. His only offense
consisted of receiving a letter from his brother. VELLOW PEVER AT VERA CRUZ-THE CONPEDERATE

COLONISTS. New Onleans, Friday, June 8, 1866. Maxican shipping is quantimed. There are sporad

Mexican shipping is quarantined. There are spotanticeses of vellow fever at Vera Cruz.

A Cordova letter says the settled and industrious Confederate colonists are doing well.

The floods are everywhere receding.

Collision and Loss of Life.

About 9 o'clock last evening a yacht containing three young men, while on the way from Cozena's to Peckskill, collided with the steamer Dean Richmond, abaft the wheel, and was capsized. The steamer was stopped, and the pilot, John Best, went to their assistance and succeeding two of them, one of whom was a son of John C. Fremont. The third, named Marvin, from Peansylvania, was drowned.

Destructive Fire at Charlestown, Mass.

A most desiructive fire broke out shortly before 12 o'clock last night in the building on Main-st., in Charlestown, used as a furniture manufactory, and as there was a lack of water, from repairs being made in the pipes, all the buildings in the square, on what is called the "Old Mill-Pand property," were burned, rendering houseless of families, embracing seme 500 persons, principally Irish. Several fremen were injured, but none scriously. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, which is supposed to be insured; but note of the poor occupants of the tenements lose all their furniture.

Fire at Pittsburg. - Loss \$14.000.

Prirancho, Thursday, June 8, 1909.

A fire this morning destroyed the Union Gas-pipe Fac-Home Company of New York, and Phonix Company